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Professor Longford is most optimistic as to the future of Korea under Japanese rule. Few people "realize the great addition which its incorporation in the dominions of the Emperor of Japan will make to the military and commercial resources of his Empire. Its magnificent harbors will provide new bases, and its coast population, which produced brave and skilful sailors in the Middle Ages, will afford abundant recruits for his fleet. Its peasants will furnish a large contingent to his armies, which scientific training, discipline, and good treatment, the writer, judging from his own experience in Japan, believes, will convert, ere another generation has passed away, into soldiers not less fearless or efficient than are now the Japanese themselves. Its abundant natural resources, favored by a good climate, by rainfall and sunshine that are both abundant, and by entire exemption from the disasters of floods and earthquakes that are the terrors of Japan, only require intelligent, honest and scientific development to convert their potentialities into realities of industrial and commercial wealth. All this will be given by Japanese administrators, who will bring to Korea the methods which they have already so successfully exploited in their own country as to raise it, within half a century, from impotence and indigence, into the position of one of the great military and commercial powers of the world."

The story of Korea is well told, and it is indeed an interesting one. It should be better known in this country and no account could be more highly recommended to the general reader. The volume is enriched with thirty-three illustrations and three maps, a list of works consulted by the author and an index.

PAYSON J. TREAT.

*Papers on Inter-Racial Problems Communicated to the First Universal Races Congress.* Edited by GUSTAVE SPILLER (London: P. S. King & Sons. 1911. Pp. xvi, 485.)

The first universal races congress, which held its sessions at the University of London, July 26-29, 1911, was from one point of view a most notable gathering, and a great success from the point of view of the white race, because it represented an awakened conscience on the part of the white man toward the *weaker and inferior* races. The congress was unsatisfactory from the standpoint of some of the colored races because it assumed the superiority of the Caucasian race in all

things, and looks for progress in the colored races only as they follow in the trail of the white man, overlooking the great achievements of the colored races in the progress of the world.

Fifty-nine papers were submitted to the congress and all of them are comparatively free from racial bitterness or prejudice. The many and difficult racial problems were presented from many different points of view by representative men and women from all parts of the world, representing many of the races of mankind. Religion, language, intermarriage, and commerce were all discussed from many different points of view as being the means by which the races of mankind may come to a better understanding of each other through mutual respect and co-operation. Commerce and a common language, however, were most emphasized as agencies in the accomplishment of international peace and racial harmony.

To the student of Political Science the papers showing the progress of the colored races in self-government are of special interest and tend to dispel the common notion that the white race, and the Anglo-Saxon in particular, only understand the fundamental principles of self-government. Papers on the government of colonies and the treatment of dependent peoples are also of interest. A number of papers dealing with primitive peoples are of special interest to the students of Sociology and Anthropology. The race problem in the United States was presented in a very carefully prepared paper by Dr. W. F. B. Du Bois, and the tribal life of the North American Indians was interestingly depicted by Dr. Charles A. Eastman (Ohiyesa).

At the last session of the congress a permanent international committee was established with headquarters in London to carry on the propaganda through affiliated committees in all parts of the world and to convene future congresses. The volume of papers contains an excellent bibliography covering the subjects of Anthropology, Ethnography, and Race Contact. A fair index adds to the usefulness of the volume.

FRANK EDWARD HORACK.

*Eléments du droit public et administratif, à l'usage des étudiants en droit (capacité).* By GASTON JÈZE, professeur agrégé à la faculté de droit de Paris. (Paris: V. Giard et Brière, 1910 1p. 315).

The basis of this little book, we are told, were the notes of a course on the elements of public law given by Professor Jèze in 1909 and 1910.